# SUNDAY JOURNAL.

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# TWELVE PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana, Price five cents.

THE BEST FOOT FOREMOST.

One of the first stores on Washington street to be decorated when the news of the nomina tion of General Harrison came was that of well-known gentleman of opposite politics This was a creditable exhibition of public spirit, and showed a right appreciation of a event which has brought local honor and dis tinction. The incident is mentioned to illustrate the spirit that should actuate the city government and the people generally in th present circumstances. There is an aspect of the case entirely apart from politics. We are all equal sharers in the honor conferred on Indianapolis by the nomination of one of its citizens for the highest elective office the world, and equally interested in seeing that the honor is rightly appreciated and gracefully worn. To this end every effort should be made by the city authorities and the people to have the city make a good appearance and create a good impression on strangers. During the next four there will be a great num visitors to the city from of the United States whose the Journal that while he saw much

estimate of the place and people wil depend largely on first impressions. One of these, a gentleman from the East, has already to approve and admire in the city's buildings residences and parks, and in the evidences of business activity, etc, he was amazed at the filthy condition of the streets. Here is a hint to the city authorities in the direction we have indicated. Some of our streets are necessarily torn up by the ditching for natural gas, but that is no reason why others should not be placed in the best condition. Especially should Circle street, one of the mos central and conspicuous in the city, be made precentable. As a first step in this direction it should cease to be used a a livery-stable and wagon-stand after the manner of court-house yards in country towns. This street is bowldered, and once freed from the nuisance referred to could be kept clear with very little trouble. The city pays enough for water to entitle it to keep a few rods of paved street clean at least for few months. This would be a beginning, and once started the Council would find enough to do in the way of making the city presentable and attractive to strangers. There is no polities in this suggestion, it is practical business sense. Indianapolis is bound to be wide ly advertised during the next few months. and should try and profit by it by making the best possible impression on visitors. In common phrase, let us brace up, and put the best foot foremost.

# THE 'PROPYLEUM."

Several objections are raised by cautious and conservative citizens to the building and establishment of a club-house, as projected by the Indianapolis Women's Club. It is argued that, inasmuch as the gentlemen of Indianapolis failed in the effort to support such an institution, therefore it is impossible for the women to succeed in a like venture. To this it is enough to say that the central purpose of the proposed establishment differs very greatly from that which led to the organization of the late lamented "Meridian Club," and that whatever may be its fate, it will not go to pieces from the same causes that led to th disintegration of that locally celebrated con cern. The strongest objection urged, how ever, is that this city is too small to sustain an enterprise so ambitious as the "Propylæum" under consideration. Possibly plain English name would excite less opposition and alarm in the community than the high-sounding title chosen by the originators of the plan; but this circumstance does not alter the fact that the critics emphasize their ignorance of what women have done by asserting so positively what they cannot do. Because New York, and Boston, and Philadelphia, and other great of population have no permanent homes for the various women's organizations that exist in those cities, it by no means follows that such societies elsewhere cannot successfully provide themselves with convenient quarters. Such success, indeed, is not a matder of experiment. The venture has been nade and has triumphed. What New York as not been able to do Kalamazoo has done. hile that celebrated association, "Sorosis." been "boarding around," and has felt that purchase of a fixed habitation was beyond powers, a modest little club at Kalamazoo. filled by men who have risen from the newsone hundred and fifty members, has itself a handsome house, has furnished influence and wide acquaintance, whose serv-

What Kalamazoo has done shall Indianapolis fail to accomplish? Perish the craven thought! As well let it be said that Oshkosh or Kokomo can outdo the home of the next President. Another instance of what may be done in this line, is the woman's club-house Milwaukee, a description and picture of which are given in the June number of the magazine called "Woman." The members of the organization there formed a stock company of \$25,000, raised the money and have now an elegant building, which contains library, dining and dressing-rooms for their own use, and a large assembly-room, to be used for their own entertainments or to be let to outsiders as a source of income. In both cases these establishments have proved to be all that was expected of them and more, and are at once a convenience and a public benefit. Certainly there is no good reason why Indianapolis women should not have such an institution if they want it, nor why it should not be a valuable acquisition to the town when completed. The Propyleum plan should be encouraged.

COTTON AND ITS MANUFACTURE. The cotton crop of this country last year was 6,499,000 bales. To prepare the land plant, cultivate and gather the crop requires the services of 1,300,000 laborers, who, with those that depend upon them for support, make a total of at least 4,000,000 people directly engaged in the production of the crop. The distribution of the last crop was as follows: For export, 4,445,000 bales; for Northern mills, 1,687,000 bales; for Southern mills, 422,000 bales. Under the policy of protection cotton mannfacturing has steadily increased in this country, and is increasing very rapidly at the present time, especially in

The census of 1880 gives the value of all

our cotton manufactured products at \$192,-090,110. In that year American spinners consumed but 1,943,000 bales, at a total value in the raw state of \$87,435,000. Therefore, in the process of manufacture, the value was enhanced \$104,655,000, or over \$53 per bale. Now, if America manufactured the four and a half million bales that go to export, we can readily see how our wealth would annually be augmented nearly \$240,-000,000. The true American policy is to encourage home manufactures. Instead of sending the bulk of our cotton abroad to b manufactured into fabrics and sent back, the bulk of it should be manufactured at home and under a permanent policy of protection is would be. So of wool. The imports of woolen goods to the United States from Bradford, England, during the month of May last, amounted to \$1,380,000. This represents the loss to the American wool-grower of a market for an immense quantity of the raw material and to American workmen of an immense sum for materials and labor. So it is in every line of manufacturing. Protection builds up home industries and preserves American markets for Americans. Free trade makes us hewers of wood and drawers of water for foreign manufacturers and disburses among foreign laborers, millions and millions of dollars that might and should go to the ever-increasing army of American workmen.

### THE COLLEGE JOURNALIST. It will be a matter of some interest to not

the development of the college journalist as

he pursues his course of study in Cornell

University, that institution having lately

established a "department of journalism.

With all the facilities for information that

exist there is a remarkable vagueness and

variance of opinion among persons without

practical experience in regard to the exact

nature of the work performed by newspaper men and the qualifications they should have. There is reason to believe that the average young man who aspires to "enter journalism" pictures himself, in advance, as sitting at a deak surrounded with books of reference. consisting mostly of philosophical works, treatises on political economy, scientific tomes and a few choice poets. The man at this desk is an editor who meditates upon profound subjects at his leisure, and, having evolved weighty and brilliant thoughts, dashes them off in well-rounded periods and hands them to the printer to appear next morning as powerful editorials. What the incipient journalist wants, in short, is to "mold publie opinion." He may consent through force of circumstances to act in other journalistic capacities for a time; but he does it reluctant ly and with the feeling that the time sospent is wasted, and that the world is being deprived of valuable and important opinions in the in terval. He becomes a reporter but merely as a temporary and despised occupation. Ever be fore him is the coveted goal, the editor's chair. There is reason to believe that this concep tion of the relative importance and desirabili ty of various lines of newspaper work obtains in the college professor's mind, as well, and that the youth in his charge will be encouraged in his ambition to inflict his lofty ab stractions upon the public. This is all wrong. What the young man should be taught is first of all to be a reporter. It must be admitted that this occupation has fallen into some dis repute even among newspaper men them selves, but it is their own fault, and because they underrate the importance of their work and are almost invariably anxious to abandon such positions for what are known as "inside" places. If the honors and emoluments which fall to the lot of the reporter are small, it is because he does not develop the possibilities that are open to him. The services of the man who does good work in this line are always in demand, and in time and by constant study and improvement of style, he can fee reasonably confident of constant occupation and a fair salary as newspaper salaries go The opportunities of a reporter for advancement both in professional reputation and in pecuniary rewards are far greater than in any other department of newspaper work. There are, it is true, a few editorial prizes, a few edi tors who receive large salaries and have comparatively little work to do, but these are the

exceptions. Usually, too, such positions are not

paper ranks, but by non-professionals, men of

special strength or merit in their writings. Another fact which should have weight with the young journalist is, that it is his work which is first read. The public may read the editorial page of its favorite journal or it may not, but it is sure to read the news. If that is presented in a bright and picturesque way and at the same time briefly and accurately, the writer's reputation begins to grow. The best reporters on their respective papers were sent to Chicago to "write up" the convention. It was this correspondence that was read first and with the greatest interest. Editorial comment went for little all that week. The "special" writers having, in most cases, the privilege of signing their names, became known at once to a wide circle, and this notoriety is in such cases so much capital if the work to which the names are attached be well done. In this particular the correspondent, which is another name for reporter, has an advantage over the editorial writer, who may remain for years unknown to all but the most limited circle, his personality being swallowed up by the paper whose views he voices. Another advantage possessed by the reporter, and perhaps the greatest of all, is the fact that his acquaintance is wide, that he comes in actual contact with men and mixes in the affairs of the world. This, aside from its personal and social benefit to himself, gives his views and descriptions of persons and events a life, and originality, and picturesqueness which they could not have were he in the semi-isolated position of the editorial writer and obliged to take his impressions at second hand. For many reasons it is better that the would-be journalist should devote himself industriously to the fine art of reporting rather than to struggles for an opportunity to utter burning editorial thoughts and to "mold public opinion," which, after all, is uncommonly apto decline to be molded.

## MINOR MENTION.

THERE are indications that the power of the American press is to have a new illustration in a quarter where it would be least expected, viz., in Russia. In this instance it is not the newspaper but the periodical press. The announcement is made that the practice of exile to Siberia will soon be abolished. The administrative council of the penitentiary department of the Russian government has recently reported in favor of the total abolition of exile as a judicial punishment, and it is understood that the Czarapproves the suggestion. The motives which have led to this recommendation are said to be, first, a desire to relieve Russia from the opprobrium which in the mind of the rest of Europe attaches to her because of the exile system; second, the necessity of retaining a firmer hold on the political prisoners than is possible in case of banishment to such a distance; and third, the intention of completing a railway across Siberia to the Pacific, which modern public work would practically throw wide open the doors of Siberia, viewed as a prison. There is no mention here of the publicity given to the exile system by the series of articles recently commenced in an American magazine and of the flood of light thrown on the horrors of this living death by its graphic and realistic pictures, but there can be no doubt they have had a potent influence in determining the action of the Russian government. No government and no people, even half civilized, are indifferent to the censure and condemnation of the rest of the world, and the shocking revelations of the Si berian exile system now being made have undoubtedly had an effect in Russia. It must not be supposed, however, that the proposed abolition of exile means any great amelioration in Russian punitive methods. It simply means the substitution of a system of punishment the horrors of which will be more secret and therefore less apt to shock the world. Imprisonment in fortresses and prisons is to be substituted for exile. The victims of government cruelty and oppression may not be much the gainers by the change, but it will be something of a concession to the power of the press.

On Thursday next the Society of Christian Endeavor will commence a four days' convention in Chicago. The society is composed of young church members, and was organized little more than seven years ago. In the winter of 1880-'81 exciting revivals were held in Portland. Me. Many, particularly the young people. were converted. But between conversion and active church membership it was felt that there was a wide gap to be filled. The question arose: "How should these young men and women b trained and set to do, not only active, but telling work?" The pastor thought the matter over. and the result was the organization of the society. It began with less than two score members. In 1882, just one year later, there were 481 memters; twelve months later it had 2,870; in 1884 8,905; in 1886, 50,000, and Jan. 1, 1888, its enrolled membership had swelled to 250,000, a hundred-fold growth in five years. Its motto is "For Christ and the Church," and its aim to make young converts active church workers. It is expected there will be 5,000 accredited del-

egates at Chicago. In Elkton, Md., a few days ago died Thomas R. Lincoln, aged seventy-five years. He was indirectly connected with the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, of this State, from the United States Senate. At the beginning of the war Lincoln, being a Southern sympathizer, avowed his in tention of going South for the purpose of entering into some arrangement to furnish the confederate government with arms and ammuni tion. He was caught, however, while en route at Cincinnati, and locked up on the charge of being a Knight of the Golden Circle. On his person was found a letter written by Senator Bright recommending him to Jefferson Davis, to whom the missive was addressed. This letter was used against Bright, and led to his expulsion from the Senate Feb. 2, 1862. Lincoln was tried on the charge of treason, but acquitted, the case against him not being sufficiently strong.

A NUMBER of the survivors of the old Free Soil movement held a reunion and banquet in Boston a few days ago. A letter was read from John G. Whittier, who was unable to be present, in which the old poet said:

"We are all justly proud of the record of the party we formed forty years ago. It saved the Union; it abolished slavery. If it has made some mistakes incident to fallible humanity it has been and still is faithful to its original doctrine of human equality and the free exercise of the rights of citizenship, irrespective of color or condition. It has never gone back on the Declaration of Independence. We have good reason for rejoicing over its past and in the prespects of its future success and usefulness."

Ir would be stranger than the wildest flight of fictionlif the mysterious white pashs, whose reported arrival in the upper Soudan at the head of a victorious force is agitating England and the continent, should prove to be Henry M. Stanley, recently reported dead. But the great American explorer is liable to turn up in the most unexpected way.

WHERE was the presence of mind of that young Bostonian who shot himself because his wedding suit did not come in time on the evening of his marriage? He saw no way to escape the disgrace of failing to appear at the ceremony save to put a bullet through his head. There binets of curiosities ices are secured more for the weight of their thousand volumes. In the canal is from Graytown, on the Carribbean sea, to Brito, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through its form Graytown, on the Democratic nomines for the weight of their through its form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through its form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through its form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through its form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through its form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through its form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the Pasific like are secured more for the weight of their through the form Graytown, on the form Graytown, on the form Graytown are secured more for the form Graytown and the form Graytown are secured more for the form Graytown and the form Graytown are secured more for the form Graytown and the form Graytown are secured more for the form Graytown are secured more for the form Graytown and the form Grayto

didn't he hire a suit, or borrow one? And where were his old clothes? And had he no telephone and no invention, and were there no messenger boys to carry the news that he was suddenly and severely ill! And why didn't be go gunning for the tailor rather than to pace up and down his room in his undergarments for two hours and then shoot himself! Certainly the Boston intellect did not distinguish itself in the case of the unfortunate and too sensitive Mr. Gibson.

In view of the approaching Gettysburg reunion a timely publication is a little pamphlet issued by the Century Company, entitled "Gettysburg Made Plain," and containing a succinct account of the campaign and battles, with the aid of one diagram and twenty-nine maps. It is written by Gen. Abner Doubleday.

REPORTS from different parts of the country are to the effect that the recent rains have been worth millions to the agriculturists, and insure the finest crops that have been promised in years. Luck is all our way. It will be remembered that these much-needed rains set in immediately after the Chicago nominations.

A Boston paper remarks that the drowning season has set in. It has, and no region is so far inland as to be without its victims. The Journal's exchanges report as alarming number of infants who have come to their death through the medium of washtubs, cisterns and rainwater barrels.

A COURT in Arkansas has just decided that hard eider is intoxicating. This may be interesting to those who are preparing to repeat the campaign of 1840. However, if hard cider is intoxicating, it does not necessarily follow that it is contagious or fatal.

In the recent newspaper shuffle at Minneapolis, the Tribune has lost its editorial paragraph man. It should find him without delay. He was a great institution, and without him the Tribune is not itself.

Some people seem to be concerned as to who will be the power behind the throne when General Harrison is elected President. The power behind the throne will be General Harrison's

In some quarters it is regarded nowdays as an evidence of American progress and "cuiture" to adopt the free trade teachings of English uni versities and British statesmen. Its English,

WITH all due respect to Gen. William Henry Harrison, we feel moved to say that Gen. Ben. jamin Harrison's grandson has a greater man for his grandeire than Gen. Benjamin Harrison

a neat little rabbit's foot, for luck. With the rabbit's foot, a four-leaved clover and a buckeye in his pocket he is nxed to win.

An Illinois patriot has sent General Harrison

INDIANAPOLIS will have an old-fashioned Fourth of July this year, with modern improve-

HURRAH for the flag and Harrison

We'll fight 'em on that line Till the Presidential chair he's on In eighteen eighty-nine. -Chicago Tribune.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT. DETROIT has opened a woman's school of jour

BRET HARTE is said to be in such social demand in England that he rarely dines alone. COLONEL INGERSOLL has prepared and wil shortly deliver a lecture on "What Has Chris-

tianity Done for Women?" THE statue to Horace Greely is now an assured fact, the fund started by the New York printers having already been secured.

Ex-President Grevy, of France, is working hard at his Memoirs. The right of publication in London and New York city have already been purchased at a large price.

WHILE ill at Milan the Emperor of Brazil had to pay hotel charges of \$400 a day. In addition he paid \$20 a day for ice, \$800 a day for telegraphing to Brazil, and \$240 a day to his two

Kaune, seems to have made as good a thing out of the English service as do most Germans. He left a fortune of \$35,000, besides a large estate in GEN. W. T. SHERMAN WAS given a grand ovation at the Yale commencement. When he

QUEEN VICTORIA'S late head courier. Herr

remarked in a speech that he so loved Yale that he had sent his only two beloved sons there the assembled collegians cheered with wild en-It is said that General Harrison's pretty typewriter kissed him in the exuberancy of her spirits upon learning of his nomination. This is a

mistake. It was General Sherman's type-writer who took this delicate way to express her sympathy for his defeat. A FISH dealer says it is easy enough to tell whether a fish is fresh or not. If his eyes are bright and clear and pellucid he is fresh as a

ing he is an antiquity and by no means to be de-MISS E. T. WRAGG, of Charleston, S. C., is gaining an enviable reputation as the leading woman engraver of America. Her work is in much demand by publishers in the leading cities. Another proof of the rising talent of Southern

fish need be, but if dark, cloudy and sickly-look-

REPRESENTATIVE RANDALL is the only public man in Washington who has made no concession in his dress to the heaven-kissing propensities of the mercury. His black coat and silk hat in dicate a wearer who defies the weather with all the scorn of an independent nature.

MEN who object to the useful and neat occupation of dusting may be encouraged by the example of Dumas, who frequently has a housecleaning mania. He is very orderly and is often seen, feather duster in hand, dusting his study and changing pieces of furniture. THE girls in a New York grammar-school, as

a part of their graduation exercises, the other day, made strawberry shortcake and posched eggs, and distributed the viands among the spectators, who, with good humor, characteristic of New York people, ate them and suffered in silence. Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, and

Percy Bysshe Shelley Pinchback, of Louisiana. are two colored men who took their wives to the Chicago convention. The two men dress well, and a correspondent tasserts that their wives were the most becomingly attired women at the Palmer House.

HERR SCHRAN, government secretary in Cameroon, has just brought with him to Germany six young Africans, who are to pursue a three years' course of study at German institutions. One of them is a son of King Akwa, who has come to prepare himself for the position of interpreter to the Cameroon government. J. J. AUBERTIN, an Englishman, has just pub-

lished in London a book of travel dealing with this country. He predicts that the people of the United States will soon clamor for a king and an aristocracy. Mr. Aubertin has, of course, met with the class of people who are apt to give that impression to visiting for-

THE Pullman family will hold a reunion August on Pullman island, one of the Thousand islands of the St. Lawrence. Sir George M. Pullman's mother will celebrate her eightieth birthday in that month. Her famous son will present her on her birthday a deed of Pullman island, on which he has erected a beautiful house for her occupancy.

HENCEFORTH General Sherman will have at

government expense the assistance of a secre-

tary to keep track of the numerous invitations which he receives and the possession of which he so metimes forgets. The legislative appropriation bill, which passed the Senate to-day, contained provision for a clerk at \$1,600 per annum for General Sherman. The same courtesv is extended to General Sheridan, and each officer is entitled to make the appointment personally. ONE of the young doctors in attendance at Buffalo hospital, speaking of the treatment of

patients, said: "The operation which is most dreaded by nearly every male patient is the simple one of washing the face. It's queer, but

ordinarily doesn't care if his countenance is scrubbed by a smiling and pretty nurse draped in cool white linen, but there is rarely a nurse who combines with these personal attractions the ability to do this work reatly. A loose wet end of a towel isn't the pleasantest thing to bave splashed around your face, and then it is seldom wiped dry."

SENATOR Allison is evidently a born politician. It is said that when he was a young man the people managing a strawberry festival got into a quarrel about grammar. Some of them wanted their invitation to read, "The public is invited." Others wanted to say, "The public are invited." It was left to Mr. Allison to decide, and he at once settled the matter by suggesting that it should be. "A cordial invitation is extended to the public."

THE cane which Tippecanos Harrison carried has turned up in Pittsburg in the possession of a colored man, named John Palmer. It was given to Palmer by his father, who was head waiter at Brown's Hotel in Washington, where President Harrison was stopping, and was presented to the elder Palmer by the President because of his kind attention. The cane is a very heavy hickory stick, with prongs and with a head of gold. The tallest men who handled it yesterday found it too nigh for them. The same cord which the President wrapped around it for a tassel is still there.

PRINCE VON BISMARCK likes cards, and has left it on record that he once played with a political purpose in his mind. He sat down at ecarte with the Austrian plenipotentiary, who, in a few days, would have to discuss with him the Schleswig-Holstein question. It was his cue to make his opponent believe that he was a rash man, and so he played wildly and staked high. The effect was that when they came to talk politics he found his opponent deeply impressed with the belief that Austria must not provoke a state having in its councils so reckless a Min-

YALE has conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Samuel L. Clemens, who is known to fame as "Mark Twain." This is the first time that an educational institution has shown any recognition of the elevating influence wielded by American humorists. By granting Mark Twain a degree Yale has proved that the professional wit has risen in the scale of intellectual endeavor since the days of John Phoenix and Artemus Ward. Hitherto colleges have shown of Plautus. It is just possible that a chair of humor may yet be established at one of our progressive universities.

THE widow of Balfe, whose death at the age of eighty years is announced, was a Hungarian, Lina Rosen by name, and possessed admirable talents as an operatic singer. She met Balfe on the stage, he filling at the time a baritone role, and a few weeks later they were married. The union was a most happy one and justified the eulogium of Charles Lamb Kenney, who spoke of her as the 'loving and faithful wife, who was thenceforth visibly to personify in her amiable presence and the tangible evidence of never-ending solicitude that good genius which had hitherto watched over him unseen and guided his steps so unerringly to his good." On his death, in 1870, she devoted herself to the task of honoring his memory by the establishment of a Balfe scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music and in various other appropriate

"Your talk about John Sherman being coldhearted," said an enthusiastic Ohioan at Chicago. "It isn't true. I know John Sherman very well, and I know a case in Mansfield, O., where a poor widow would have lost her little home if it had not been for John Sherman." "How was that?" asked a number of listeners. "Well, there was a poor widow in Mansfield whose husband was killed in the war. He had bought a little home before he enlisted, and gave a mortgage for the payment of a part of the purchase money to a banker. The war lasted longer than we thought for, and after a while the interest on the mortgage became due and the poor woman had no money with which to pay it. In her distress she appealed to John Sherman, and he immediately bought the obligation from the banker. and assured the widow that she need not worry any more about it, and she didn't." Here a hearty cheer went up from the crowd in appreciation of Mr. Sherman's kindly action.

The June bug disappears in June,
The lightning bug in May.
The skeeter takes his bonnet off And says: "I've come to stay." -McNairy County Democrat.

As we sit in the shade of the apple tree, Where never the ghost of a breeze is blown; We yearn and we sigh in our great unglee. For the spirit of some long-spent cyclone To take this hot weather away from here, And give it back to us next Janiveer.

—Puck.

GLAD summer is here With its usual romances Its conventions and beer. Its socials and dances; The roses smell sweet, And the groceries cheesy, The Adies look neat,

#### And the butter spreads easy. -Oil City Blizzard:

NOTES OF WOMEN'S WORK. Twenty-four women have graduated as lawyers in Michigan this year. More than one-half the scholarships at Cornell

this year were won by girl students. Miss Kate Field has purchased an orange grove near Los Angeles, Cal., and will live there. There are between 1,500 and 2,000 women in the Northwest who are interested in ranch and

stock property. A woman's Knights of Labor Assembly, in Poledo, O., has established a co-operative association for the sale of home products, clothing, knit goods, etc.

Kate B. Sherwood is chairman of the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association which opened its new hall last winter. It has now opened a warreference library of great value. A federation of all the women's societies of

Chicago has been formed under the name of the Federation of Women's Societies, with Miss Frances E. Willard as president. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was recently given reception at Ventura, Cal., and was presented

with a rare floral tribute-a crown of 134 white lilies growing upon a single stem. The ladies of Rockford, Ill., will celebrate

Foremother's Day on the Fourth. Leonore M Barry, national lecturer for the Knights of Labor, and other prominent ladies, will speak. Mrs. Emms P. Ewing, of Purdue University.

has been engaged by the Young Women's Christian Association of Boston, to assist the association in organizing a school of domestic economy in that city. As a specimen of woman's physical vigor, it

may be mentioned that Miss Susan B. Anthony, in the winter of 1854-55, conducted fifty-four county conventions in five months, traveling mostly by stage. Also, that Miss Anthony i now in her sixty-ninth year, has never had an iliness worthy of the name, and, notwithstand ing her arduous life, is an utter stranger to invalidism in greater or less degree.

A "Ways de Home," incorporated by philanthropic women in Brooklyn, N. Y., last year, for the benefit of homeless women, especially those who have been discharged from prison, has proved a success. The association now owns its building. It admitted 239 women during the year, of whom 140 were found work. These women, during the time they were in the house, earned \$4,223.80 in laundry work, which went to pay for their support.

# QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

CONVENTION DELEGATES. In a national convention of any political party who bears the expenses of its delegates, etc. INDIANAPOLIS, June 23. A KEADER. The delegates pay their own expenses. HENDRICKS'S FUNERAL.

Vice president Hendricks was buried or not. F. B. Johnson. The clouds were threatening all day and the air was damp, but no rain actually fell, save a

Please inform me whether it rained on the day that

few drops, while the funeral cortege was at the MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES AT SEBASTAPOL. Who went with Gen. George B. McClellan to Sebas sapol during the Crimean war as military experts.

and whose reports were received! I mean those who INDIANAPOLIS, June 25. The military commission was composed of Me Clellan, then a captain, and Majors Delafield and Mordecai.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE. How did the last General Assembly stand, politi-cally? Also, the one prior to the last? J. H. S. MILLIGAN, June 29.

The Legislature of 1887 stood on joint ballot, seventy-six Democrats to seventy-four Republicans. In 1885 it stood on joint ballot, ninety-eight Democrats, fifty-one Republicans and one NICARAGUA CANAL.

Flease mention where the Nicaragua canal is lo caled and what the proposed length will be, and

oblige Indianapolis, June 27. AN OLD READER.

coast. It goes up the river San Juan and thence to Lake Nicaragua. The total length is almost all water with the exception of forty miles of

excavation. QUOTATIONS COMPLETED. "B. R." fails to give address for answer by mail. Quotations completed are as follows:

Oh, what a tangled webb we weave when first v practice to deceive. - Walter Scott. To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die. How happy could I be with either were t'other dear charmer away .- John Gay.

With just enough learning to misquote.-Byron. But strive still to be a man before your mother.

tariff quastion? 2. What was the object of the Amer-

TARIFF LITERATURE 1. Where can I obtain the leading literature on the

can Colonization Society of 1816? 3. What are the chief features of the interstate-commerce law! 1. Address American Protective Tariff League. 23 West Twenty-third street, New York city. 2. Its purpose was to ship back to Africa such slaves as should be surreptitiously imported. It was one of the first manifiestations of the antislavery feeling, although nothing was said about abolition at that time. 3. Its chief purpose is to regulate freight rates and prevent unjust discrimination against any region by unduly increasing the cost of transportation of its prod-

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES. 1. What is the correct pronunciation of Alger's and Foraker's names? 2. What is meant by the sun being fast or slow? 3. The sun must move; else, how could Joshua command it to stand still? 4. Why does the sun rise and set so far north now! 5. What is a

good method of canning green corn cut from the cobl ALFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 27. NEBO. The common pronunciation of "Alger" gives t the sound of "a," as in "all," and soft "g." 'Foraker" has the accent on first syllable, short 'a." 2. The answer would require more space than we can give to it. 3. Joshus's command was a figure of speech. 4 It is owing to the change in the position of the earth on its axis. We cannot undertake to give astronomical demonstrations in this column. 5. A method recommended is to cook and can the corn in tin, after the ordinary process, and when it is sealed to puncture the can on the top with a sharp instrument to let the air out, then close the opening at once with a drop of solder.

### TRUE TO HER TRUST.

A Broker's Wife Clings to the Bonds Put Aside for a Rainy Day.

Boston Letter in Providence Journal. The tale of a Boston man and the money he settled on his wife is rather interesting, it is suggestive, and it possesses that quality which, to small minds, seems to add to the value of any narrative-it is true. Mr. M., a Boston broker who indulges in speculations, and as a consecame to his wife and said:

"Here is \$50,000 in bonds. There are ups and downs to my business, and I want you to have something to fall back upon if anything happens Now, you are to draw the interest on this, and you may spend it or save it, just as you choose: only don't give it to me. If I come to you and ask for it, no matter what I say, don't you let me have it. You just hang on to it for yourself and the children, and don't let me speculate with

The wife, with proper gratitude, took the conds, and for a time nothing more was said about them. Mr. M. in time had a run of hard luck, and just at the time when he was on the edge of serious financial vexation, a friend, who was on the inside, gave him a "straight tip" by which he could make a brilliant investment. Casting about for funds which he might embark ip a speculation which promised so well, Mr. M. remembered his wife's \$50,000, and requested the loan of them for a short time, that he might deposit them as collateral security. His request was met with a quiet refusal. At first be thought his wife was jesting, but he soon found that she was in serious earnest. He represented the unusual advantages of the scheme in which he wished to embark; he talked of the "tip" and of the enormous returns promised by the inrestment.

"But you told me when you gave me those bonds," Mrs. M. replied, "that I was not to let you have them, no matter what you said. You warned me against just this sort of thing.' Mr. M. was naturally a little disconcerted by

having his own words brought up against him, but he set himself pluckily to demonstrate that this particular contingency was entirely different from anything he had foreseen, and that he had meant nothing of this sort. He urged that it was madness to let a sure thing like the present go by without taking advantage of it; and with all his powers of persuasion be endeavored to make Mrs. M. realize that while she was undoubtedly right in holding a conservative policy toward speculation in general, this was one of those cases where she would be throwing away money by neglecting the chance.

And by all his eloquence he moved his wife not a whit. She remained firm in her determination to hold fast to what she had rather than to risk losing it in the hope of gaining more. Even when he came nearer to losing his temper than bad ever before happened in the course of their weaded life, Mrs. M. would not vield. She developed a firmness of character which was astonishing as it was new to him, and in the end he was forced to acknowledge himself utterly baffled by her quiet resolution.

A lucky turn in a transaction from which he had hoped little enabled him to invest in the desired scheme a sum much smaller than he wished, but which was still considerable. By all laws of poetic justice he should have lost, but as a matter of fact his gains were proportionally enormous. He had the satisfaction of demonstrating to his wife that if she had let him have her \$50,000 he would have more than doubled it, but he had the good nature and manliness to add: "But you did perfectly right, my dear. That money is safe where it is, and it is a safeguard against want for you and the children. Don't wik it. Don't let me have it pext time." And, he added, with a comical face: "I don't think you will."

# THE PORCE OF HABIT.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

How It Almest Led to a Loss of a \$200,000 Package in an Express Office.

"Not long ago," said an express agent of the United States Express Company, "I had an instance of the effects of long-continued habit brought to my attention in a most forcible and disagreeable manner. My run at that time was between Indianapolis and St. Louis, and I took the express and money packages from the Eastern agent at the former city. I had thoroughly systematized my work, especially in regard to the money packages, which I always placed in one particular spot before putting them into the safe. The agent always brought them to my car, when I receipted for them, and then I would walk about the platform for a few minutes before the train started. On the occasion to which I refer the Eastern train was rather late, the agent had some business to transact with the station-master, and sent me word to come on the platform to receive my money, he sending the other packages to my car. I went over to him and he handed me a canvas bag. which he told me contained over \$200,000, the argest amount he had ever had. He explained that he had not sent the porter with this on account of its value. I set it down on a barrel, signed the book and then walked to my car to take a look at it. The porter had placed a traveling-bag in the place I reserved for my money, and seeing it occupied I thought everything was in order, and strolled about the depot until the train started. Just as we were pulling out an Irishman came running up and threw the bag containing the \$200,000 into my car. I glanced at it and very nearly fainted. I had become so accustomed to having nothing to do when I was on the platform, that I had entirely forgotten the money, although my attention had been particularly directed to it, and had left it lying where any one of one hundred people could have picked it up and walked off with it. Since that time I have let nothing whatever interfere with my regular routine."

#### Tippecanoe Relics. Philadelphia Times.

Two interesting relics of Tippecance Harrison are displayed in S. M. Wanamaker's window. One is an old, faded and torn silk kerchief with alternating red and white stripes. In the center is woven a lot cabin, three soldierly fignres representing General Harrison welcoming two of his comrades to his home in the wilderness. In the upper left-hand corner is a green background with white stars and stripes. other kerchief is of red with barrels labeled "hard cider" woven in the border. In the center are the following inscriptions on a yellow background with black letters which explain the meaning of the other kerchief: "General Harrison welcoming two of his old comrades in the glorious field of Tippecanoe to his log cabin at the North Field." And "This log cabin was the first building erected on the North Bend diggings, with the barrel of hard cider outside and the door always open to the traveler. The background is a representation of the farmhouse which the General has been able of late years to construct by hard knocks and indus-

Harrison's Speech and Thurman's.

The speech made by Gen. Harrison in response to the calls of friends at home in Indianapolis, on the evening after his nomination for the presidency, was a model of modesty and good taste. In this respect it was in striking contract with the speech made by ex-Senar Thurman, the Democratic nominee for Viva

callers since his nomination, and each was notable chiefly for its egotism and inconsequential

### The Mormon Crusader.

garrulity.

New York Graphic. Kate Field, the enthusiastic Mormon crusader, was in town the other day. If anyone magines for an instant that because Kate has a hobby she does not keep a corner of her busy brain devoted to fashion and its follies a glance at her would surely rectify such a mistaken impression. Her hat is just as stylish, her ribpors just as plentiful, her parasol is carried just as stylishly as though she were of the accepted society sisterhood with a mind given to manicure and candied violets. And Kate Field is neither a remnant nor a reminiscence. She is a present-day fact, and a brilliant, blooming. breezy fact, and, despite ber all-absorbing Mormon hobby, she knows how to bring out her own best points and is up to the latest and most becoming in female furbelows.

### What They Wanted to Know.

Boston Advertiser. The first thing some people wanted to know a couple of days ago was, wheather Mr. Harrison had an unmarried daughter. They naturally were curious to know how soon the papers would be paragraphing all the movements of another national belle, for everyone has come to learn that a position at the capital is all an average woman needs to make her a widely advertised beauty. The number thus manufactured is a yearly surprise to those who knew them previously. And it speaks well for the national good nature that the women seem rather disappointthan otherwise to learn that Mr. Harrison's daughter is already married and done for.

### The Indianapolis Journal.

Evansville Journal. The Indianapolis Journal did more than any other instrumentality for the nomination of General Harrison. Its advocacy of his cause was masterly from first to last. No metropolitan newspaper ever achieved a greater success in behalf of an aspirant for a high public office. The Journal's enterprise, in sending large numbers of copies to Chicago by special train and delivering them there by late breakfast time,

## able and enterprising a home organ.

has never been surpassed even if equaled. Gen-

eral Harrison is very fortunate in having so

Heard from Again. Omaha Republican.

The man who first mentioned Harrison for the residency is begining to be heard. Charles H. farris, "Carl Pretzel," proposed General Harrison for Vice-president in 1879. He went to the General for a picture to be used in Mr. Pretzel's paper. General Harrison in reply said that he had no picture, and very doubted, if he had one, whether it would advance his interests if the public saw it.

### The Coming Ohioan.

Congressman McKinley is the coming Ohio Republican. His ability in the national House of Representatives has given him a prominence that was enhanced by his actions at the Chicago convention. It is impossible not to admire so clean-handed and so level-headed a man. He has brains without affectation, courage without bravado, decision of character without affrontery. McKinley has youth, talent and opportunity-a rare and glorious trinity.

### Stranger Still.

Benjamia Harrison was chosen one of the delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly which met here in May, but law business at the last moment prevented his coming. It would have been a strange chance if the President and his antagonist had met then, but it would be a stranger chance still if anyone were to meel

Grover Cleveland as a delegate-elect to a Pres-

#### byterian General Assembly. Deserves Credit for Its Loyalty.

The Indianapolis Journal and the Indiana delegation at Chicago made an excellent fight for Gen. Ben Harrison. The Journal deserves much credit for its loyalty and the persistence with which it demanded the nomination of Harrison, who was certainly entitled to the vote of the delegation from this State, and the Journal is justly proud of its work and rejoices in the

### result as only a victor can. Didn't Like It.

Father Clarkson, who was a Hoosier editor in-10, led the cheering when the news of Harrison's nomination came to-day. General Harris son spoke here in 1884, and effusive reference to old Tippecanoe was made by the chairman. When Harrison rose he said he didn't like that a bit; be was afraid his audience would think he was like a potato vine, with the best part une

# der ground.

It Never Came. Philadelphia Inquirer. A telegram that never came: Benjamin Harrison, Esq. - Dear Sir: I congratulate

u upon winning the nomination for President at the hands of the Republican party, and I congratulate myself upon having so worthy an opponent. GROVER CLEVELAND. Yours, etc., The prompt interchange of such telegrams is a possibility of the coming peaceful political mile

# Greeley's "Log Cabin."

A number of copies of "The Log Cabin," the paper that Horace Greeley conducted during the Harrison presidential campaign, are on exhibition at M. S. Smith's. The paper was published simultaneously in New York and Albany, and first introduced Greeley to the world. The copies on exhibition are the property of C. A.

# Hurlburnt, of this city.

Geography in His Favor. Boston Transcript. As Harrison's grandfather was a native of Virginia, the Republican candidate's relationship is quite near enough to give the "Old Dominion" a friendly interest in the Republican candidate. A man of Ohio birth, Virginian extraction and Indiana indorsement, certainly had

political geography or geographic politics in his

# Solid and Popular in Indiana.

New York Tribune. Those who know General Harrison best hold him in highest honor. The Indiapapolis Jourpal publishes a series of dispatches in regard to the recention accorded to his candidacy in every county in Indiana. It is clear from this report that Harrison is strong and popular from one end of the Hoosier State to the other.

# The Ticket a Winner.

ning ticket.

Incinnati Commercial Gazette. The Chicago ticket and platform are unmistakably well received by Republicans throughout the country. There are no factions. The mucwump mourns, and those who would apply the Irish end of British free trade to this country are not gratified. The Republican is a win-

#### Accounting for the Withdrawal. New York Graphic. Anybody who ever saw the beautiful country

home that Chauncey M. Denew owns and occupies at Peekskill-on the-Hudson would not be surprised that he withdrew his name from the list of presidential candidates. The wooder would be that he ever let his name be presented A Cold Man. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### know, from that exceedingly warm and enthusiastic individual, Grover Cleveland; but he went to the war, nevertheless, and did hot work in defense of his country.

The Democratic papers tell us that Gen.

Harrison is cold and exclusive-so different, you

A Wenith of Material. Minneapolis Journal. President Harrison will find the composition of a Cabinet an easy task. The Republican party has a wealth of material. And he will not have to comb the land with a fine-tooth comb to find suitable judges for the United

### States Supreme Court. Blaine on the Stump.

Will Mr. Blaine take the stump for Harrison and Morton! We venture to predict that be will. He will rouse an enthusiasm such as Henry Clay kindled for the elder Harrison in 1840. Look out for stirring times this year.

#### A Contrast and Comparison Noblesville Ledger.

General Harrison offered the first dependent

pension bill in the Senate. Grover Cleveland

was the first President to veto a dependent pension bill. We ask a candid comparison of the loyalty of these two candidates. Accommodating.

# Philadelphia Press.

We trust Harrison and Morton will be satisfled with a majority of 25,000 in the city of